The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,874. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52 0
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Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
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Every subsequent insertion	" 0 4
Trade and other Announcements	" 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1 0

Contracts for many lines can be learnt on application at the Office, 39, Medows Street.

As the system of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance at the rate of 3 pies per mile, or their P. paper cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

EDLMANN.—At Bangalore, on the 11th August, the wife of Captain Edlmann, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 5th instant, unexpectedly Bertram, on the 31st July, Sherard Holroyde, only child of Allan Wilson, Esq., Executive Engineer, Aurungabad District, aged 10½ months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

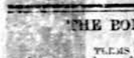
N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bussora and Dissorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



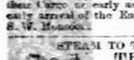
THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 759 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain CAMPBELL, will be despatched on the 1st September, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calicutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Beypoor, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, returning to Bombay, touching at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BARCLAY will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(Entered Communication with the P. and O. Co's Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Victoria Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery, passing close to the port of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company rely on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with the experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the travellers for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and first sailing route, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days 15 hours, varying fares from £7 to £15. The railway between Calais and Ostend, is completed, and Passengers have been accustomed to land at Calais, and proceed by the splendid steamers of the Ostend Company, which are calculated to afford every accommodation of travellers for England.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamer to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per ton, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria, and to issue through-tickets inclusive of hotel table and steerage fare from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three persons travelling together, *first-class* £45 7s. per head; *second-class* £28-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £4 12s. 6d., children under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

To facilitate the Overland route via Trieste each have their Passengers insured for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. CUMMING,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 22, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,910 register. Has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to E. T. PRINSEP, Esq., Superintendent of Marine and Cargo Office, Rampart Row; or to BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, Church Gate Street, or at their Office in the native town, No. 56, Jagtewan Alley, Fort Street.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

EN "ANTIPODES" FROM LONDON.

MY & Co.,	BF	ABS	MF	EM
PM & Co.			U	EA
ML & Co.,	RS			
G & Co.				

CONSIGNEES wanted for Merchandize marked as above, landed at the Custom House Bunder at the risk and expense of the concerned. Applications to be made to SASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Barque *Antipodes*.

19th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Cyclops*, COOPER, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain COOPER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be cleared at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 21st August 1864.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders received at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Esplanade Land and Press Company (Limited).

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL CANNON POWDER IN SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD BALLS, with India Rubber Cushions on massive Iron Frames, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Rests, Chalk, &c., complete, expected early next month. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rupees [illegible] per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Banking House in Bombay on or before the 31st instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 13th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—SCRIP CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for Deposits of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 6 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED, A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.
LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.
For (2) two European Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (8) thirty Native Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. FAWCETT,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED)

[illegible] (LIMITED.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 30th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION

FINAL CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row, on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on the said Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The provisional Certificates must be produced on the payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August 1864, at 4 P. M., to consider a proposition to alter the following Clause 23 of the Articles of Association:—"Instead of three Directors there shall be five Directors of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—TENDERS FOR COAL.—Will be received Tenders for supplying 5,000 Tons Best Sid COALS, by the undersigned, till 22nd instant.

No Tenders will be accepted, unless subject to conditions proposed by the Company. Form of Tender may be had on application at the Company's Office, Lall Bagh.

By order of the Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY [illegible],
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Carding Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of miners, &c.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work mark or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the Half-year which will be ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. M. Company.

Broach Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

PROSPECTUS.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.—*Capital Ten (10) Lacs of Rupees in 5,000 shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase. Promoted and guaranteed by the "Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)*

The object for which the Company is established is to undertake the cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural Produce on the West Coast of India.

The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) has the option of purchasing four valuable Coffee Estates in the Wynaad, at the price of three Lacs of Rupees and with satisfactory guarantees, and proposes to transfer the Estates to the Company at the same price.

Of this sum, Rs. 2,10,000 or Rupees 42 a Share will be called up at once and the remainder within five years.

The Corporation will have a charge on the Estate for the unpaid Balance and Interest at 9 per cent. until payment.

The Corporation will guarantee the Company a net return of 14 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for the period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company and by two half-yearly payments pay this sum to the Company annually.

The Corporation will provide for the management of the Estates during the five years over which its guarantee extends, and will supply the funds necessary for the purpose of properly working the same, and at the end of that term deliver over the Estates to the Company subject to usual wear and tear.

The Corporation will receive the produce of the Estates during those 5 years and will be entitled to retain an average of 15 per cent. per annum net on the purchase money for its own benefit.

If at the end of the term of 5 years the net returns from these Estates after paying all charges and disbursements have exceeded an average of 15 per cent. per annum on three Lacs, such excess, after deducting one-fourth to be paid to the Manager, will be equally divided between the Corporation and the Company.

The above arrangements will give the Company a certain guarantee by return on the portion of the Capital first paid up with a possibility at the end of five years of a handsome Income and the absolute right to four Estates which the Promoters anticipate will then give very large returns.

The Shares will be allotted at a premium of 15 per cent. and an allotment preference will be given to persons who on the day of allotment are registered holders of shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

All premiums received will belong to the Corporation. The Corporation reserves the right of cancelling allotment to any of the Shares in the Company held under it.

Applications for Shares must be addressed to the Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

No application will be received after the 20th instant.

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the above firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash*.

List of Goods.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Solitaire Card Cases and Vases. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Cartes de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gents', Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Racing Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in use. Cheroots of Cuba in great variety. Meerschaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Pots and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Theker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Bundle Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

"One First Class Grand Square Piano," Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Dehain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits, and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers, or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads is extended from 18th to 31st instant.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 17th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. BARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

12th August 1864. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA is open to receive Deposits for two years, and not exceeding five years at seven per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay 11th August 1864.

NOTICE TO EQUESTRIANS.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is about to commence Excavations in Back Bay, and the Public is warned that it will be dangerous for Equestrians to ride upon the cliffs between the Woodstacks and the Esplanade.

The Company will not be answerable for any accidents after this notice has been published.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 15th August 1864.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calicutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, on FRIDAY the 26th August 1864:—

1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.
2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.
2 Old ditto ditto.
1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal Plungers and Pulleys and Shafting for working, complete.
1 6-Inch Lathe, with Rests, &c., complete, and with Fly Wheel and Driving Bands.
1 Grindstone and Trough.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Punching Press.
3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Building Chunam.
Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and Country), Block and Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Country Hides, Baskets, Files, &c. &c., 3 or 4 2,000 Gallons Vats, more or less damaged.
56 Basket Bottles.
3 Coal Screws.
1 Bullock Saligram.

AND

One 18 Tons Boat, with Sails, Masts, &c., complete.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—The undersigned are directed by the Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on the following Leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of Ground on the Site of the Old Ramparts:—

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 situate in Hornby Row.
" 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 " Rampart Row.
" 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 " near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, containing 5,600 square feet of Ground or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with drafts form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

[illegible] (LIMITED.)

[illegible] (LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 7, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TENDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Government Works at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Coir manufactory, Draft Stalk Sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, that portion of the Land within the ring fence will on this be marked off for public sale, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th August 1864.

The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of fifteen per cent. on the amount of the bid on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on or before the 5th September 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th October 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th November 1864; and the remainder on or before the 25th August 1865.

Possession will be given on the terms of the lease hereafter signed by the purchaser.

A plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

The form of agreement to be signed by the purchaser or be may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay on and before the date of sale.

The following are the general terms of the lease:—

General terms of the lease of the Powder Works Lands and Premises.

I.—The lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 25th [illegible]

II.—Yearly rent of Rs. 400 per annum to be paid on 1st May each year during the first 10 years of the term, and Rs. 23,925 per annum during the remainder of the lease.

III.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time possession being given over.

IV.—To have the right of reclaiming Land from the Sea, all the Eastern foreshore of said Premises as shown in plan, but no such reclamation to be commenced without one month's previous notice thereof being given to Government, in writing, and a plan being submitted for approval of Government, and the reclamation to be carried out in conformity with such approved plan.

V.—Should the purchaser or lessee desire to reclaim beyond the site shown on the plan, and submit a plan of such proposed reclamation within ten years from the date of sale, Government will, if they approve of the proposed additional reclamation, lease the Sea-land required for such purpose for the remainder of the term of 999 years, at a rental not exceeding 1-6 per acre per annum, to be paid on 1st May each year during the first 10 years of the remainder of the term, and Rupees 500 per acre per annum during the remainder thereafter of the lease.

VI.—To pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become leviable.

VII.—To reserve for Police or Customs Chowkees to be given up Government for such purposes free of valuation [illegible]

VIII.—Lessee to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any the Covenants, or conditions, or on non-payment of rent within 20 days after it becomes due, without any [illegible] for a formal demand thereof and all other [illegible] and conditions.

IX.—Lessee to be prepared by the lessor's Solicitor at the lessee's cost.

X.—The lessee to be entitled to enquire into or object to the less title.

LUCIE SCOTT, Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's premises, No. 30, Medow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th September next, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th instant, viz.:—

1.—That Clause LXXIV of the Articles of Association be altered so that the following scale of transfer fees shall, for the future, be chargeable instead of the present transfer fee of one Rupee per transfer:—

1 to 5 Shares	1	Rupee.
6 to 10 "	1½	"
11 to 15 "	2	"
16 to 20 "	2½	"
21 and upwards	3	Annas per Share.

2.—That Clauses LXXXIX and XCII be cancelled so as to enable the Board of Directors to charge and recover Interest on Calls in arrear at such rates as the Directors may from time to time fix and determine upon.

3.—That AUGUSTUS CHARLES GOMPERT, NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, DOSSABHOY FRAZUR CAMA, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, and PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOONJEE ESQRS., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.

4.—That the remuneration of the Directors be Rupees six hundred and sixty per month to be divided according to arrangement among themselves.

5.—That two Auditors be appointed, whose remuneration shall be respectively be handed for each per annum.

6.—That WILLIAM NIXON, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and ARTHUR HUSSEY, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., be appointed Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John S. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Manager.—A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .....6 per cent.
2 months.....8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months &c. &c.

Office hours.....10 to 4.
Saturdays .....10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET.—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co. These Premises have a stone-built (recently), large Godown, and a spacious Compound and Stabling. Separate entrance from Forbes Street. For further particulars apply to Mr. DARA HAW JEHANGIER CURSETJEE CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to double Double Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply at

PROVIAL & WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Panchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Horse Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGG & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE MARRIAGE BILL

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey House and Harness. Will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other [illegible]

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with. They may be seen and further particulars learned on application to Mr. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Wellington Street, Fort Bombay.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years in the United States of America, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce Rest, Health with ease; and pleasantness, that no child will refuse to take it. Gums to be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London (the Sole Manufacturers) are on the receipt, are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and by ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson of Scotland as Manager of their firm. Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit. Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made to the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fashionable Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Coloured Silk Cravats, and Scarfs.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Satin Stocks, of our own manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Rumks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Revolvers by Colt and Adam.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Scmegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.

Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H.P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H P Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multit

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—OOMRA-WUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this article. Address "A. Z.," Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.—Consignees of H. & Co., No. 13649 —6 Cases—expected by Messrs. S. Herraden & Co., per Mandarin, consigned to order, are requested to send off to the Ship at once for the same.

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th August 1864. Agents Ship Mandarin.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters beg to intimate that the time for payment of the first Call on the Shares of the Bank, and for signing the Preliminary Deed of Association is extended to 31st instant, after which no further payments will be received.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Office of Secretary to the Chamber becoming vacant by the resignation of Mr. BROOKS, Candidates for the appointment are requested to communicate with the Chairman on the subject.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKS Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th August 1864.

BENE-ISRAEL SCHOOLS.—The Annual Collection for the Bnellitan Schools of the Free Church Mission, at which 250 Pupils are instructed, will be made in the Esplanade Church, TO-MORROW at, after both services, when Sermons, suited to the occasion, will be preached.

Bombay, 18th August 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co. PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Albion Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause 3 of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, is not paid in on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls due received at the Bank's Office No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned has contracted to purchase from GUSHOP APPA, two Shares of fifty pieces of Ground (one his own share and the other which he purchased from MOROBA KESHOB, deceased) and they are commonly called or known by the name of Chemkamala Bhagdy, and Koalbhut, situate in the Worlee village. If any person or persons has or have any claim on those shares by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, &c. &c., the same should be made known to the undersigned by writing within 15 days from this date, if shared after that time, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 15th day of August 1864.

मोरोबा जगन्नाथजी.
MOROBA JUGGUNNATHJEE,
Residing in the house No. 26, in the Worlee Village.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).
LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 40 per Share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the eight months ending 31st May last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Corporation at the Office of the Company No. 1, Neabut Row, on and after the 10th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from the 25th instant, to the 3rd September 1864, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 12th August 1864.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament in the Gunerattie language of the late Sheth NANDKOOVER, Widow of SHA. KUNDASEE BHARRUCHA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to TOOLSEEDASS TRIKUMDASS, RAMDASS TRIKUMDASS MUCONDASS TRIKUMDASS, and DAVIDASS JUMNADASS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors named in the said Will. All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 18th day of August 1864.

KHUNDERAO MOROOBE, Applicants Proctor.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at o'clock A. M. An additional Mail bag of letters (on payment of the rate of 8 annas) which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Co's Steamer *Sidonia*, will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst., at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of one anna fee, until 7 P. M. on the 29th inst. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

SUEZ AND SUNDS MAIL.

Mails for Europe, and Sunda per Steamer Comoro, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—August, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr. Wednesday 17th. New Moon, 24th. 1st Qr. 31st.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Sunday Harbour.		Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Sat.	20	Daybreak at 4h. 26m. P. M.	5 46	6 23	1 8	1 33		
Sun.	21	St. Bernard's.—13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 45	6 21	1 57	2 20		
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.37 P.M.	5 44	6 21	2 42	3 5		
Tues.	23	Ember-week of St. Timothy.	5 44	6 20	3 28	3 53		
Wed.	24	St. Bartholomew.	5 44	6 19	4 16	4 43		
Thu.	25	Ember-week. Moon rises 9h. 56m. P.M.	5 44	6 18	5 4	5 36		
Fri.	26	Birth of Prince Alberti.	5 45	6 18	6 4	6 46		

LATEST DATES RECEIVED

ADEN	Aug. 3	KURRACHEE	Aug. 12
ADEN	July 30	LAHORE	Aug. 6
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 9	LONDON	July 18
AMHERSTH	Aug. 1	MAURITIUS	July 30
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 13
BANGALORE	Aug. 12	MALTA	July 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 10	MARSEILLES	July 26
CAPE	May 21	OUDE	Aug. 10
CEYLON	Aug. 11	PENANG	July 23
CANTON	July 30	RANGOON	Aug. 10
DELHI	Aug. 12	RANGOON	July 30
FRANCE	July 19	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1864.

ONE of the worst evils of a system of centralization is that it provides an excuse for every incompetent local official who is too stupid or too idle to do his duty. What is easier, when the management of (say) such an institution as the Post Office is attacked, than for the local government to declare in its blandest manner, that really people in Calcutta are so unreasonably jealous of their power they will permit the Bombay authorities to carry out none of the reforms mentioned by them: and that, consequently, Sir Bartle Frere and his Council can only continue to look virtuous and do nothing? It is not with regard to the Post Office alone that all complaints are met with this stereotyped answer. In every branch of the administration, the same pretext is found useful to cover all the sins of omission of the Bombay Government. One is heartily sick of perpetually hearing the same story:—"My dear Sir, you are quite "right. Nobody sympathizes with you and the "public in this matter more thoroughly than "the Government. But what can we do? You "know our hands are tied. Only set us free "and—" an eloquent gesture completes the sentence, and leaves the wearied listener to form his own conclusions as to the vast number of useful reforms that the Bombay Government would accomplish if it were once free and independent of Calcutta. The popular prejudice of Englishmen against centralization is, we fear, very frequently abused by men who have no special love for liberty, but who are quick in detecting what "cry" will be at once pleasing to the multitude, and convenient to their own ease or interest. In England itself the most vehement advocates of the great principle of local government are men who have vested rights in some sung little sinecure or other which the introduction of a new order of things threatens to sweep away. Those who are familiar with the working of municipal institutions in England will not have forgotten that the most determined opponents of the Municipal Reform Bill were the patriotic freemen of the corporate boroughs, who valiantly stood up in defence of their ancient rights and privileges, not of course because they themselves cared for any of these things, but only because the adoption of a uniform system of representation for town councils would be a blow struck at the great and sacred principle of self-government to which the boroughs had always remained faithful. A similar opposition, renewed from year to year whenever Parliamentary interference is threatened, has been successful in preserving to this day the independence of that time-honoured abuse, the Corporation of the City of London, and in thereby rendering it impossible that the capital of England should cease to be one of the ugliest and worst governed cities in the world. Nor is there a town in England, in which, whenever a railway is to be made, or a dock opened, or any other public improvement effected, men are not found resolute to obstruct progress in every possible way until the rights of the citizens, which is only another name for their own private interests, are respected. But the good sense of the English people has in general enabled them to overcome the evil consequences of their excessive veneration for local authority. Both the great political parties have in modern times concurred in upholding the doctrine that administration, to be efficient, must be centralized. Thus Sir Robert Peel introduced in London the system of the New Police, which the Whigs have since extended to all parts of the country, and which is now acknowledged to be a model for the rest of the world. But where can we look for a more admirable example of the beneficial result of a well applied system of centralization than is afforded by the English Post Office, which is as perfectly managed a department as could be conceived, and which might at any time be quoted in refutation of the frequently repeated assertion that the English people are deficient in organizing power?

If, then, both the Bombay Post Office and the Bombay Electric Telegraph are so shamefully mismanaged that they have no unprejudiced defender in the Presidency, the blame of the failure cannot be transferred to the central power at Calcutta. We make allowance for the difficulties which our local Government meets in carrying out its views, and more especially for the niggardliness of the Government of India in the expenditure of money on public works in this Presidency. But it seems to us that our Government, if it chose to work with a will, might overcome this opposition. It is, we fear, too often content merely to state its views, and, when these are overruled by the Government of India, to acquiesce in the decision of the superior authority. It does not seek to strengthen itself by public support, and to put forward a demand for reforms which are proved to be necessary in a manner that will admit of no refusal. Thus, for instance, we know that the Government of Bombay has on one occasion at least urged on the attention of the Viceroy in Council the importance of adopting certain remedies—such as sea-sorting, earlier landing of the mails, travelling post offices, and the employment of qualified clerks from London in place of a superannuated Postmaster and a staff of ignorant native clerks—for the delay and confusion that the arrival of an English mail invariably causes in the Bombay Post Office. The remonstrance, or memorial, or whatever it should be called, was probably cast aside without notice; at all events, it has up to this time done no good; on the contrary, the Post Office has gone on rapidly degenerating from bad to worse. Why, in these circumstances, does the Bombay Government not take the public into its confidence, make known the specific proposals it wishes to see adopted, and thus provoke an open discussion of the whole question? In this way alone can it hope to perform its proper part, to vindicate the wisdom of its own policy, or to bring an irresistible pressure to bear on the Government at Calcutta which will compel reorganization of the whole administrative machinery of the Post Office.

LAYS OF ANCIENT BOMBAY.

THE SANDS.

Ye good men of the Island, with loving hearts and true,
Who'll do a job for any one who'll do a job for you,
Come make a circle round me, and mark my tale with ears,
A tale of what Bombay hath borne, of what Bombay may bear.
This is no Competition-wallah's fable, told o'er wine,
Of niggers damned and cursed and shot, and treated worse than swine,
Here to this very Back Bay, under the morning sun,
In sight of all the people, the dreadful deed was done.
Old men still creep among us who saw that fearful day,
Just seventy years and seven ago, when Sir Bartle Frere bore sway.

'Twas from the *Times of India* men learned the evil first;
Be India's *Times*, in poet's rhymes, for ever held accursed!
In advertising type alas! the tidings too were set,
In the columns of that paper, the bold *Bombay Gazette*—
By all, when rosy morn appeared, by sluggards snug in bed;
By some at early tea and toast, the fatal news was fed;
From Malabar whose hill supreme shove the sparkling bay,
Whose waters wash the gleaming sands, the subject of my lay,
To Mazagon where China's sons their playful revels keep,
And Nicol rocks the cradle of the Hindoo babe to sleep;
By Byculla the sinuous, around whose blest abodes,
Stones, gaspipes, pitfalls, heaps of earth, and puddled act as roads;
By Girgaum's long and shadowy lane where venal beauty winks,
Amid the feathery palms which grace this neighbourhood of stinks;
Adown the Esplanade adorned by damp, though verdant, grass,
Where sighrams seedy, sighrams old, continually pass—
Where up and down the carriage-drive, one incessant flow,
The four in hand, the dog-cart high, the humble buggy, go;
By Fort and tower and merchants' bower, like a cathedral bell,
In one great voice of thunder hear the horrid tidings swell.
Loud as the roar of an angry crowd, sad as a last farewell!
"Ho! Cavaliers, whose Arab steeds champ iron bits in stall;
Ho! ye who ride, or else bestride Australians strong and tall!
Ho! ye who seek your exercise e'en on the vicious Cape!
Or weedy brute from Kattywar of lean and lanky shape!
Ye horsemen nondescript who flit at eve in goodly bands—
Go sell your steeds! for ye will ride no more upon the Sands!
George Whitley he has said it—and your fate is in his hands,
Go sell your steeds—your saddles sell, your bridles and your pads.
Go mourning again your high-backed chairs, your high bred office steeds,
For Michael Scott, from Poona's plains, by the nine Gods he swore
That in Bombay nor man nor child shall cross a saddle more.
By Sir Bartle Frere he swore it, and named a certain day
To dig the big holes in the sands and the shoals of poor Back Bay,
And put George Whitley in the *Times* to scare the folks away.
And Gavin Steel he hath sworn it—sworn it hath Colvin Ward;
Then say, who shall ride where stand side by side this countless three?"
Michael Scott he hath seized a spade—a pick hath Gavin Steel,
And Cowasjee takes off his coat, a barrow for to wheel;
And on the Sands they take their stands to guard the narrow way,
Against the horsemen, and the coolie men, who trespass on Back Bay,
And they keep the Sands in their own hands unto the present day.

T. B. M.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *(through Galle)* 26TH JULY.

Sir C. Wood brought forward the Indian Budget on the 25th, showing a surplus of £257,000, although £9,000,000 of debt had been paid off. The Income Tax is a failure and will be abolished.

The Indian Medical Service Bill, the main object of which was the abolition of competitive examinations, has been thrown out in the House of Commons by a majority of 46 to 44.

A motion by Fitzroy Kelly for a commission to enquire into the claim of Azeem Jah was annulled on the ground of the question having been already decided this session.

Earl Russell has expressed disbelief in the formation of a Holy Alliance, but said that, if true, it would more closely unite England and France.

The Conference at Vienna for negotiations of peace commences to-morrow.

The Germans have occupied all the Islands on Schleswig coast.

Serious collision between Prussian and Hanoverian troops at Rendsburg. The Diet has ordered its Commander to protest against Prussian occupation of Rendsburg.

The Italian parliament has been prorogued.

In consequence of the scanty harvest in Portugal, it is expected that the free importation of grain will shortly be allowed.

Orders have been given to despatch transports to Mexico to bring back a portion of the French troops.

OBITUARY.—Major General Harding; Lord Ward; Col. Peter Dunbar, and Lieuts. Col. John Hiles, Bengal Army; and James Dott, Surgeon Bombay Army.

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Queen's Speech regrets the failure of the Conference, and consequent resumption of hostilities in Denmark, but trusts that present negotiations may restore peace.

The Queen laments the American war, but declares her intention of continuing a strict neutrality.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, 5 P. M.

Latest dates from New York, 23rd July.

Official Southern representatives having offered to proceed to Washington and negotiate for peace, Mr. Lincoln replied that he would favourably receive a proposition embracing the integrity of the Union and the abolition of slavery. These conditions the representatives declined; and the answer has precluded negotiations.

Sherman has defeated the Confederates, and is reported to have occupied Atlanta. Hood has superseded Johnston, the Confederate leader in Georgia.

It is rumoured that the Confederates have recrossed the Potomac.

Mr. Lincoln has called out 500,000 men, draft being deficient.

The bases of peace with Denmark have been arranged.

Fair Dhollera, 23¾d.; market firm but little doing. 7 lbs. Shirtings, 17s. 6d.

Discount, 8.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 17TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Carnatic* sailed for Bombay.

COCONADA, 18TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Vizagapatam.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Vigilant* anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Orissa* from Vizagapatam anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 19TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Jaffna* sailed for Colombo.

BOMBAY.

WE regret to hear that the 2nd Engineer of H. M.'s gunboat *Clyde* fell overboard yesterday morning in the harbour; the body of the unfortunate man has not yet been picked up.

THE annual collection for the Bene-Israel schools of the Free Church mission, at which some 250 pupils are instructed, will be made at the Free Church to-morrow after both services.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cassels will bring before the local Council a Bill for the reorganization of the Municipality of Bombay. This measure is on the model of the Bengal Act VI. of 1863.

DR. J. F. SHEKLETON, Deputy Assay Master at the Calcutta Mint, is to be Assay Master, vice Dr. Downes, who has proceeded to England on medical certificate, vacating his appointment.

LIEUTENANT W. TWEEDIE assumed charge of the office of First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, and extra Assistant in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, from Lieutenant Colonel Thornhill, in July last.

By the *Peter Mazeoell*, from Aden, we learn that the mail steamer *Behar*, which left here on the 24th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 1-30 A. M. on the 5th instant after a very rough passage.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. C. B. Orans as President of the Managing Committee of the Poona Municipality, it is stated that Mr. Henry Coke will be appointed in his place as President of the Board.

THE body of a native was picked up on the shore off Butcher's Island yesterday, it was recognized to be that of a fisherman; and a European constable was sent over to bring it to Bombay, so that a Coroner's Inquisition might be holden thereon.

THE sale of land on the Esplanade, which was postponed from the 1st instant, will take place on Friday next. The sites will be disposed of on building leases for 999 years. The auction will be held in the Dockyard.

IT is rumoured that the Judges of the High Court have taken up the notice of Government the inconsistency that at present exists between their salaries and those of the Judges of the High Court at Bengal and Madras. This representation, it is stated, is under the consideration of Sir Charles Wood.

WE hear that Mr. F. D. Faithfull, late a Solicitor of the High Court and at present a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Belgaum, will shortly be appointed a Second Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Janardhun will succeed him as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Belgaum.

THE temporary buildings on the Esplanade near the Free Church are approaching completion, and will be taken possession of by the present occupants of the Military Staff buildings in Church Gate Street; when the building materials of the latter will be sold by auction preparatory to widening that thoroughfare.

WE understand there has been, up to the present time, only three tenders sent in to the Municipal Commissioners in respect to their invitation for contracts for scavenging and watering; and these are considerably higher than what the work has cost departmentally of late. It is expected that other tenders will yet be put in by parties who have been holding on so as to form their estimates accordingly.

THE B. B. and C. I. Railway works are being pushed on in the neighbourhood of Girgaum. The ground is marked out and being cleared for the extension of the line from the site of the proposed station in the Grant Road to Chowpatty; and tenders are invited for the erection of bridges and approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Hill roads.

WE understand that there has been a saving of no less than Rs. 1,600 per mensem in the management of the House of Correction during the first six months of the present year. This has been effected by an increase in the produce of prison labour and by actual saving on the Commissariat contract for provisions, notwithstanding the advanced rate of the latter. There has also been an unusually large proportion of European prisoners under confinement during this time, which adds very considerably to the ordinary expenses. We are also glad to hear that the new Marshal or (Superintendant) is proving himself to be the "right man in the right place."

THE COVENT EXHIBITION.—We have much pleasure in announcing that Lady Frere has, with her characteristic benevolence, kindly consented to be the patroness of a Fancy Fair, which will be held in the Convent Hall, on the 26th and 27th August. The whole of the articles, which it is proposed to exhibit, are the children's own manufacture, and we feel assured that the undertaking will be liberally supported, Orphans are the children of God, and in aiding them, we are indeed doing the work of our Father who is in Heaven.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CHINESE COOLIES AGAIN.

WE understand that there has been another scandalous row among the Chinese coolies in the employ of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. The affair in question took place on this occasion at Elephanta, and consisted, so far as we can ascertain, of a faction fight among themselves in which one or two have been killed. The particulars have not yet reached us, but we know that on Thursday an application was made to Mr. Edgington by Mr. Smith, one of the Engineers of the Company, who informed that gentleman that there stood in need of assistance. Mr. Smith was referred to the police authorities at Tanna. Elephanta being within that jurisdiction. The Bombay police, however, expressed their readiness to act if called upon. As a precautionary measure a number of revolvers and other arms were sent over for the use of the Europeans on the island, in case of a mutiny on Thursday night. There was also a rumour yesterday that a company of the 4th Rifles had been sent over, but so far as we could ascertain there is no foundation for the latter rumour. It seems quite evident that nothing short of the most vigorous measures will suffice to put a stop to the doings of these scoundrels, and it might perhaps be better in the end to send over an armed force at once and make an example of some of these savages it necessary. It is now high time that the authorities took up the affair in earnest, for it is quite evident that if these wretches are allowed to go on in this way it will eventually end in the spilling of innocent blood.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MR. TAYLOR, in his Special Report, says that the G. I. P. Railway, with the exception of certain shortcomings in the traffic arrangements, is on the whole one of the best administered railroads in India; and attributes this result to the adoption of the contract system in the construction of the line, under which the general management and accounts are greatly simplified.

He also bears testimony to the excellent order prevailing in the Store-keeper's Department in charge of Mr. W. Walker, and to the great attention paid to the proper arrangement and safe custody of the stores. It seems that up to the date of the Report January 1st, 18 engines and tenders, besides machinery for the shops and carriages, have been landed under the personal supervision of the head of the department at comparatively small expense and little loss or damage.

In another portion of the Report the competency of a Local Board of Directors for the management of the Railway is considered. It is of course admitted that the success of the Railway administration depends in the main upon the character of the agency employed to represent the Company's interests, and to control the conduct of its operations in this country. The Agent is usually a highly salaried officer appointed by the Direction in England; but in the case of the G. I. P. Railway the Local agency consists of a Committee of Directors chosen from the shareholders residing in this country, whose duty it is to carry into effect the instructions of the Home Board and to act on their own responsibility in urgent matters. The incompetency of such a Committee to exercise a sufficient control has been the subject of discussion, and to which the Local Government referred the attention of the Special Commissioner. Mr Taylor is on the whole very favourably impressed with the advantages secured by the arrangement adopted on the G. I. P. Railway. He had the opportunity of attending the weekly meetings of the Directors, while he was in Bombay, and hears testimony to the care and attention devoted by the Chairman, with the assistance of his colleagues, to the affairs of the Railway and the interests of the Company. He considers that a Local Board, composed of European and Native gentlemen well acquainted with the country and the people, may undoubtedly be made a really valuable instrument in securing the good administration of these Railways. The administration being placed above the chance of individual mismanagement, and the Directors being beyond the influences of personal motives, their opinions are received with the greater confidence by the authorities above, and command greater respect from the officer below. But the conditions under which a Board may prove to be the best agency, is by confining themselves to a watchful general supervision over the whole undertaking, entirely avoiding all interference in detailed management. Efficiency can only be secured by individual responsibility, while with an experienced salaried officer as Secretary, the general control would be safe in the Board's hands; under this system, rightly understood and properly worked, it is believed that no distinct agent is required. The Chief Engineer controls the construction of the line and works, the Locomotive Superintendant the provision of engines and rolling stock, while the Traffic Manager is in effect the agent of the open line. His responsibility for the efficient working of the traffic should be declared to be complete, the arrangements in detail should be left entirely to him, and his management judged as a whole and by results. To remedy the defective management of the traffic, which has always been the weak point in the administration of this Railway, the Secretary of State some years ago recommended the appointment of a Chief Executive officer who should be responsible to the Local Committee and to the London Board for the efficient working of the line. This advice, however, was not acted upon, nor was any increase allowed to the salaries of the Executive officers as recommended by the Local Committee, until the mismanagement and confusion resulting from the resignation of their Traffic and Locomotive Manager (Mr. Hooper) convinced the Home Board that some measure of the kind was absolutely required. This resulted in the appointment of Mr. Broughton as General Manager, by the London Board, to whom it was supposed would be given the power of carrying more weight than was usually attached to the appointment of Traffic Manager, and this notwithstanding the very proper reservation that his appointment was not to interfere with the responsibility of the other chiefs of departments.

In reference to this, the Consulting Engineer to Government remarks: "This reservation was very unfortunate. The General Manager ought to have power on the open line if unfit for work, he ought to have power to require an Engineer to do any emergent work required for the traffic. This (letter) is now always quoted to keep up the old feeling of departmental etiquette which causes very great obstruction. Both might appeal to the Committee afterwards, but they should be made to obey first and not write letters."

For such a position it requires in the holder, besides undoubted administrative capacity, considerable temper, tact and judgment, while at the same time it is evident that he will only be successful in the arduous duty in proportion as he is trusted and supported by the Local Directors, and his requisitions and suggestions are promptly attended to by the other heads of departments.

The importance of deputing from England full authority to the Local Board is urged and the necessity of the Committee enjoying the entire confidence of the London Board insisted on, and that their recommendations and proceedings should command respect and approval. The Commissioner observes that in the matter of salaries especially, the Home Board have unwisely refused to raise them in some instances to a fair and proper standard, and have on several occasions set aside the opinion of the Committee in this respect.

The moderation of the establishments generally on this Railway are considered deserving of all praise, but the opposite error, the exercise of too rigid a parsimony, is advised to be avoided. A false economy in this respect engenders ill feeling and discontent among the officers and servants, and a carelessness and inattention to duty which has already led to such lamentable results in the traffic Department. Good men, it is urged, can only be attracted to the service of the Company, or retained when in it, by fair rates of pay and considerate treatment.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—19th *August.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

A RASCALLY BOBAJEE.—A Portuguese cook, named Francis Xavier, was charged, at the instance of Mr. J. R. Low, tavern-keeper, with having embezzled one rupee, which had been entrusted to him for the purchase of bazaar articles on the previous evening, for the following morning's breakfast. The facts of the case are as follows:—On Thursday night a superannuated "old salt," who acted as barman at the tavern in question, gave the prisoner a rupee for the purpose of purchasing the necessary comestibles for the following morning's meal. On prosecutor coming down in the morning in the full expectation of getting his matutinal meal, to his great mortification he discovered that "bobajee" was *non est inventus*, upon which he set the police on the alert for the delinquent, whom they succeeded in discovering in the neighbourhood of Dhobie Talao minus the rupee. The prosecutor said that he had been served in a similar manner on several occasions within the last twelve months; and declared that it was very hard to be so frequently deprived of one's breakfast.

The prisoner declared that he had not received the money and that he was sick.

His Worship sent the prisoner to the House of Correction for 21 days, with a view of curing him of his malady.

A REFRACTORY BO'SON.—James Veall, boatswain of the ship *Antipodes*, was charged, at the instance of Alexander Gillespie, chief officer of the same ship, with having assaulted him on the previous day.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that the prisoner was ordered by him, at the time in question, to haul up the mizzen top-mast. Sometime afterwards he observed that his orders had not been obeyed, and perceiving the prisoner up aloft on the cross-trees, ordered him down, and at the same time desired to know what he was about. Upon which the prisoner came down, and as he was in the act of doing so, made use of language not fit for a boatswain to use nor for a chief mate to hear. Not content, however, with this, when he came on deck he struck the prosecutor a blow with his fist in his face, and then again, in as short a time as it would take to turn a marline spike, he gave him another, which exhausted his (prosecutor's) patience, so that he returned the blow in his own defence. [The mate's face looked all the worse for the scrimmage].

The prisoner expressed his contrition for what had occurred, and threw himself upon the clemency of the Court and the prosecutor.

His Worship considered the charge to have been fully proved, and sent the prisoner to the House of Correction for eight weeks, with hard labour.

THE NATIVE POLICE.—Muckoond Narrayan, a policy sepoy, was placed at the bar and charged with asking a bribe of Rs. 5 from a Parsee, of the name of Dossabhoy Jehangerjee.

From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on Tuesday morning last, near the Colaba Causeway, the prosecutor, accompanied by some friends, were driving in a shigram, when a coaly was carrying some stones in a basket, and coming close alongside one horse became frightened and threw down his basket of stones, some of which scratched his feet and legs. A hubbub was at once made, the horse and shigram being promptly drawn up. The muccadum, by him the man was employed, told the prosecutor that the coaly was a poor man and that he had no wish to make any complaint against them, but suggested that he should give him a small sum of money. To the prosecutor consented to do, although the accident was entirely attributable to the man's own folly, accordingly gave him Rs. 10. No sooner was the affair over than the prisoner came up on duty, and seizing hold of the horse's head insisted upon the parties accompanying him to the European constable. To this the prosecutor and his friends very naturally objected, having settled the matter with the man who was the most interested therein. The prisoner then, in a complacent manner, suggested that the only way they could get out of the difficulty was by placing the hands of a coaly, whom the pointed out, them of Rs. 5, with the understanding that it was to go to the latter to the prisoner. Subsequently to this circumstance was reported to Mr. Inspector Lockyer, who was arranged that Rs. 5 should be marked but officer and conveyed to the prisoner in the manner stated by him. This having been done the prisoner pounced upon and the identical five rupees, which Lockley had marked, were found in his possession.

The prisoner in his defence declared himself innocent of the charge preferred against him, but stood upon saying that the prosecutor's shigram was driven against the coaly and knocked him down, inflicting the injuries on the man's leg.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—19th *August.*

(BEFORE F. I. BROWN, ESQ.)

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A Hindoo man by name Bhagabace, aged about thirty, was brought up and placed at the bar, charged with having attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself.

It appears from the evidence that the prisoner is a married woman, and lives at Rallu the afternoon of Thursday last, at about 3 o'clock Amrit, woman, saw the prisoner alone in her room, standing upon a bamboo ladder, and fastening one end of the rope, produced before the Court, to ask in the ceiling, she had made a noose in the other end of it. Amrit called out to her as to what she was doing. Prisoner replied that she was going to hang herself, as she was in great distress. Complainant, in alarm, called a sepoy came there and took the prisoner into custody.

His Worship adjourned the case for further investigation until Monday the 22nd instant.

RIOTING.—Wittoba Joewanjee, Govind Bappoojee, Pandoo Baltajee and Laxmanon Dhondjee, were placed at the bar, at the instance of one Pandoorang Jewba, charged with the above offence.

Mr. Lynch appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Leggatt for the defence.

The informant stated that he is the joint owner with one Shantaram Juggonath of an oart called "the Chance Oart," situated at Malbin wood. He knew all the defendants except No. 4. The oart in question had been in the possession of his family for ninety or one hundred years. On the 12th of July last, about nine or ten o'clock at night, when he was at his house in Lohar Chall, one Baboo, his oart keeper, came to him and gave him certain information. On the following Sunday, in consequence of that information, prosecutor went to the oars at Malbim at about 8 A. M. He then found that three cocoanut trees had been dug up by their roots. The oart keeper Baboo reported to him by whom the trees were removed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leggatt.—The piece of ground on which those trees stood was not in prosecutor's name in the Collector's Books. Witness did not know whether that piece of ground was or was not in the name of the defendant, Wittoba, in the Collector's Books. Saw the trees planted. There were two trees on the same piece of ground belonging to Wittoba. The oart now held by the defendant Wittoba was formerly owned by the father of one Bapoo Narrayan. The oart had been in witness' possession since the death of his grand-father in 1855.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATEST MIRACLE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Henceforth, I shall believe the story of good S. Patrick swimming across the narrow seas with his boat under his arm. For what was there miraculous in the Saint's feat, when compared with the wonderful *tour de force* for which the Editor of the *Times of India* this morning gives Dr. Impey credit? Speaking of the Postmaster-General, your contemporary says:—

What need he care for public opinion? With his pague in his cheek and his hat on one side, he may whistle to a jig to the old tune of

"I cares for nobody, and nobody cares for me,
For I am such a jolly cock, that I cares for nobodee."

Ever since I read this, I have been puzzling my wits to find out how a man can whistle with his tongue in his cheek. I have tried it over and over again: and if you, Sir, will try it also, you will, I am sure, come to the conclusion, as I have done, that it is (for ordinary men) a physical impossibility. But the reverend Editor would not have imagined that Dr. Impey could perform this trick, unless he had himself proved by private practice that it can be done; and my object in writing to you is to request that he will satisfy public curiosity by giving a description of the manner in which he is to leisure, on "the art of whistling with the tongue in the cheek." Respectfully awaiting, from the reverend gentleman's well known courtesy, a ready compliance with my prayer,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Bombay, 19th August. ENQUIRER.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Eoor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Being in the habit of riding home from office every evening along the Sands, I was disagreeably surprised to read in Friday's papers a notice, signed "George Whitley," that the Bombay Reclamation Company has taken forcible possession of the only pleasant riding ground in the Island, and warns them to keep off under the threatening they still venture to trespass on the Sands, the Company will not be responsible for any accidents that may occur."

Now, Sir, as I am not a shareholder in the Bombay Reclamation Company, and am at the moment your correspondent, I know that according to Mr. George Whitley's new creed, which he has put on with his new livery, I must be "a blackguard." But I will submit that even British blackguards are entitled to the protection of the law against the high-handed acts. I take it illegal proceedings of that aristocratic swell [illegible] tions him with nor," as Pleaseman X. say. Mr. George Whitley. Of course, if my galloway were to come to grief on the Sands, and break my neck, [illegible] along of the blasting operations of the colonial Reclamation Company, half the nobility of England would not go into mourning for me, as they would for Mr. Whitley. High birth, good breeding, intellectual power, all which natural advantages belong to the Promoters of the Reclamation Company and their new servant, are not mine; I am only a poor Irish boy: so nobody would miss me but the poor widow Maloney, who would hear with a heavy heart in "ould Ireland" of the death of her darling boy in the Indies.

But, humble as I am, I don't wish to die before my time, or on the other hand to be deprived of my rights as a citizen by the mandate of George Whitley. Who, may I ask, gave that gentleman or his masters authority to prevent me or any one else from riding on the Sands? I am told that influential members of Government are (or were, for I suppose most of them have made hay while the sun shone, by selling their shares) deeply interested in the fortunes of the Reclamation Company; but I did not before to-day suspect that in return for allotments of shares the powers of the Secretariat had been transferred to the Company, or that the Treasurers and Secretaries could not, or will be shortly put in circulation. The now, through the agency of Mr. George Whitley, [illegible] order the public not, on pain of death, to pass along any of the high-roads or bye-roads of Bombay [illegible] Deep as is my reverence for the Company [illegible] sume to think that, should a fatal accident [illegible] me on the Sands through the negligence [illegible] sons engaged in the work of reclamation, a Coroner's jury would disregard the impudent [illegible] Whitley, and [illegible] with taking the most ordinary precaution to secure a terminus "somewhere" where a ship might find a safe anchorage while receiving cargo; the blame of this miscarriage resting therefore with those authorities, it might equitably be left to them to bear the consequences of their short-sightedness. The *Madras Athenæum*, however, seems to have taken the Directors by the hand, and endeavours to persuade its readers that if Mr. Sowerby will submit plans and specifications of the mode in which he proposes to convert Baypoor into a commodious harbour for shipping, and if his ideas command approval, capitalists ought to come down with eighteen lacs of rupees, and Government should be prepared to make that gentleman liberal concessions for carrying out his scheme; the course of reasoning followed throughout the article extracted in your journal of the 16th indicates an unequivocal desire to stave off from the Railway an outlay which they must bear if they intend their principal line ever to pay itself.

The question is not, who is to pay for bringing the mountain to Mossa? but it is, as affects the whole of India, of bringing Moses to the mountain.

With every respect for Mr. Sowerby's opinion, the scheme of converting Baypoor into a safe and commodious harbour can never succeed

the whole prospect as regards professional considerations. The profession of an officer "and a gentleman"—an important qualification carrying weighty financial consequences—may not be remunerative at first: but in the course of years, when wild oats have been sown (as they become a profession of great prizes for a few—the few who possess merit and whose merit finds opportunities of displaying itself and being recognised, and who are left from among the victims of disease, or shipwreck, or wounds. And this remote and doubtful contingency is what dazzles the eyes of many persons who have no peculiar penetration as regards the chances of life. Perilous and dubious as the prospect is, these conditions make it only more conspicuous, and enhance its fascination. It is the old story of the one prize amid many blanks; the more numerous they are who miss the prize, the more of admiration is lavished on the lucky dog who draws it. But to the many who enjoy no leverage of powerful friends, and when no such luck befalls, the army, as a professional subsistance, is a mere illusion. It is impossible, in all the stages of modern life, to subsist upon pay. The ensign cannot pay his way. The captain cannot marry, unless it be a lady whose attractions are of a substantial and permanent character, that, of a "good round figure"—as her banker's. The causes of this are obvious, but the extent to which they are removable is very doubtful. Yet it seems certain that the fact that expenses must outrun resources derivable from the paymaster is one so generally accepted by parents of limited income with a large progeny of "fine" sons. The pay, which begins at between 90*l.* and 100*l.* a year, cannot afford a dinner at 2*s.* per diem, and an annual outlay of hardly less, by the closest screwing, than 20*l.* a year for regimentals only. But the necessary regulation expenses, including mess and band subscriptions, are far from constituting the largest items in the schedule of a subaltern's habitations. It is of no use looking at the letter of regulations unless we take into view the traditions of the Service, and the spirit which has actuated successive generations of officers "and gentlemen." The last expressive suffix once a good deal to illustrate the question on its social side. It suggests that there is always a tacit and, in many of its relations, an express connexion between the officering of the army and the aristocracy of the country. Whatever may be the slight of the advance of the upper middle class, and however numerous the cadets from such houses who hold Her Majesty's commissions, it seems certain that on matters of etiquette, of *ton*, and of taste in those adjuncts of life which arise spontaneously from a certain social condition, they either receive and do not give the tone, or so far as they influence it, they do so in the direction of expensiveness. The newest *riche* who springs into society from the till, the counting-house, or the factory, knows what is expected of him; and, it cold looks are shown, and a grudging admission is conceded to him, when he flings his money in people's faces, he yet knows that those adverse conditions will be relaxed for his son, and takes his measures accordingly. To such a one a son and successor is at once a means of showing wealth and something more—a means of the family's emerging from a lower into a higher position as it comes from son at Eton, and afterwards in a dragoon regiment, are worn the same end as a close carriage, a stall at the Opera, a stud of horses, or a cellar replete with nectareous vintages. He is a living proof that money exists and is being spent freely. But he also is a pledge taken from fortune for the further social advances of the family. In him the family tree is no longer the biggest cabbage yet raised from the dirty mould; it becomes a goodly standard, bearing golden fruit, or *aurea mala*, on it. Let us suppose that such a prodigal father—for it is not of prodigal sons that our economic homily discourses—has yet a grain of sense which balances his pile of nuggets or "plums," and wishes to give the young fellow a profession which will offer some inducements against his proving a mere vapid voluptuary. He will in that case select probably an infantry regiment, but will not certainly abridge the youth's allowance or diminish his bills out of consideration for the less lavish scale of expenditure supposed in that branch of the service. The young fellow will fling his money fast and furiously, and will tend to raise the standard of expensiveness for his fellows; and, unless the lieutenant-colonel be a Lycurgus and the major a Rhadamanthus, it must be a strange regiment which two or three such men will not make too rapid for the [illegible] to keep pace with without ruin.

The great advance of the middle class in material wealth is a principal cause, therefore, of the expensiveness of the army; and it is more powerful because it chimes in with a good deal of established tradition which pervades all ranks in that gallant body, from the private

Who lives on his pay,
And spends half a crown out of sixpence a day,

as the old song has it, up to a rank sufficiently high to consist of men who have become seasoned and sobered against the charms of boyish extravagance. For indeed it is to be noticed that it is amongst the junior members of the service only that the charge of expensiveness or extravagance lies. The wild recklessness of animal spirits, or the passion for a possible ingredient of adventure, which makes a proportion of youths seek the army from choice, tends to make them hold economy to be the better part of finance only in the same sense that "discretion is the better part of valour." The free joyous roystering that never asks what is to pay, and that gambles, drinks, and dies with the same proud gaiety and exuberance of bravado, will always run to a large and lavish contingent in the ideal of military life. But few are so lacking in moral or moral ballast as not to see before middle age the vacuity of their favourite type; while, as regards the necessary club expenses, as we may call them, of the corps, these do not rise in so large a proportion as pay rises, and leave a balance, perhaps small, but not plainly against the outfit in as against the ensign. Still, when the colour's cession for a fling has subsided, the standard expected of an officer "and a gentleman" will always make garrison or barrack life a comparatively expensive thing. A certain spending power seems implied by the latter title. It assumes a certain relish for completeness and finish of personal equipment, a certain margin of allowance for any taste that is decidedly "gentlemanly." It comes with an emphasis which tells ominously against scrutinizing bills, retrenching items of outgoing, and keeping in check the sallies of prodigality. Applied to these subjects, it seems to warn a man significantly off from parsimony or meanness: it suggests the shrug of a cold shoulder at the rigid financier, and the "dead cut"—worse than the sentence of all courts-martial—as reserved for the "screw." It throws all the weight of opinion against this extreme, while it has a mild shake of the gentlemanly head at the opposite extreme of extravagance, embarrassment, and financial collapse.

We ought not to omit from considerations leading to expensiveness the fact of the purchase system, which seems to assume that a certain weight of purse is the *sine qua non* of aspirants to a commission. It is not merely that the aspirant must pay his footing, which may be compared with the putting so much capital into a business, but his successive steps must also be bought, and when the money can be obtained by the sergeant's and its annual interest deducted from his pay, the fact that the residue will cover about one-third of his inevitable expenses is accepted as the necessary incident of so honourable a service. The greater stress belongs to this consideration, because the question of adhering to or abandoning the purchase system has very likely come under the formal review of a Commission, who have reported in favour of adhering to it. This seems to settle the question of a certain scale of expensiveness. That system was, if we remember rightly, supported mainly on the ground that it gave chances of more rapid promotion to men who must otherwise [illegible] among the torpid current of advancement by seniority. By the converse of the adage that "time is money," it looked to money as more summarily working the effects of time; but it took into view the fact that there are enough young men with money or expectations likely to come forward, to keep the system popular, and that this on the whole tends more to equalise the chances of promotion than the rule of seniority for the many, violently disturbed by "influence" for the few. At the same time, the decision seemed tacitly to recognise that to let in young fellows who could not pay would probably import a new and undesirable element into the average character of an officer "and a gentleman." That gallant person pays the interest on from 8000*l.* to 12,000*l.* or the privilege of being shot at, and, in order to keep that agreeable prospect open, agrees to live at an expense which trebles his professional receipts. We say the interest, because, as he buys, so he may under ordinary circumstance sell, and receive his principal back again.

The worst of the whole question of what a young officer should spend seems to the civilian eye to be its great indefiniteness. We seem to be only able to say that he cannot spend less than a certain amount. How much more he may find it extremely difficult to avoid will depend upon a number of considerations—his own vigorous individuality and resoluteness, and the extent to which he cherishes an inbred horror of an unreceipted bill, being the foremost of these. And here we cannot but pause to pay homage to the sterling principle and lofty conscientiousness which, placed by circumstances in a position of expensiveness, or, having perhaps chosen it as a sacrifice the profession of arms from an ennobling love of its heroic side, accepts the mortification of poverty in the midst of an atmosphere of extravagance; and, although to live on pay is arithmetically impossible, yet spares the home purse wherever possible without actual dishonour. He has chosen his adopted calling for a practical use, where others have chosen it for ornamental reasons. He, perhaps, has only silver to show where they have gold, but morally he shines and weighs like a nugget among "Brummagem" buttons. How many we are fellows would not rather march up to a breach once a day than decline a subscription—optional in the sense in which such things are optional—to a fancy ball or a steeple-chase! To resist, where age and authority lead the other way, and where all around conspire to tempt compliance, is a hard task for youth ingenuous and liberal. If to withstand the pressure of overtures to extravagance in ordinary society be moral courage, this, in a young man at or near the tail end of a regimental list, is moral heroism. It is literally the choice of Hercules, transferred to the modern life of epaulettes and buckskin gloves. Yet we know as a fact that it is no mere ideal. Of course, next to this vital element of a youngster's holding his own in every such question, the vigilance and sympathy of the senior in command, as we have already hinted, is important. With about three or four senior men it virtually rests in almost every case what the tone of the regiment shall be. They may make it so unpleasant for the junior who does not wish to spend, that he would often rather be broiled alive than endure it; and the unfortunate but well principled youth, who will not squander his sisters' portions, may have the choice of premature retirement or the chance of exchanging. "Should this meet the eye" of any such senior at Aldershot or elsewhere—

Captain, or Colonel, or Knight of arms—

he will do well to ponder his opportunities of influence in discouraging indebtedness among his juniors. Of course there are some headstrong and heedless ones whom nothing can save; but there are many more who are ductile to the unspoken authority of years, professional eminence and experience. It is difficult to see where all the qualities which make a man influential with others can have such scope as at the head of a regiment, unless it be on the quarter-deck of a ship. But this reminds us that the questions which we have stirred have a grave importance afloat as well as ashore, and that it were best to defer the pursuit of them off *terra firma* to a further article. We will only observe in concluding this portion of our subject, that to attempt to remedy the evil of launching young men in an unremunerative profession of indefinite expensiveness by raising their pay would be utterly chimerical. Even on the improbable assumption of an increase in the pay of, say, the thousand ensigns in the service (taking a round number, and leaving the line only in our eye) by 25*l.* a head per annum, the only result would be that those young gentlemen would collectively indebted 25,000*l.* a year less. Then what should we have to do for the lieutenants? And if lieutenants and ensigns came out of the Paymaster-General's office sucking their fingers, would not the captains soon have a word to say for themselves? Would not they murmur at the "Benjamin's mess" thus served out to their younger brethren? And where is all would end, if it once began, Mr Gladstone only knows. But, leaving such unpractical questions, we cannot too strongly caution fond mothers away from paragons of sons against the notion that for an ensign to live on his pay is possible.

THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

(From Fraser's Magazine)

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette," of Aug. 3.)

ONE marked advantage of having an accomplished gentleman, who has won his spurs in Parliament, and can hold his own in the most cultivated circles, as president of a court is that he can afford to unbend, to be on easy terms with the Bar, and opportunely throw aside his state. Thus Lord Mansfield, a nobleman's son, the friend of Pope, and the rival of Chatham, was the most affable of Chief Justices, and was to be seen on Sunday evening to a select circle of the Bar, including several of the juniors. Lord Stowell used to say that dinners 'lubricate business;' so, under due restrictions, do hilarity and confidence between judge and counsel. We feel sure that the bland demeanour of the three presiding judges of the Bankruptcy Court is productive of a large amount of unqualified good to litigants.

Let those whose personal reminiscences can go back far enough, compare Sir Anthony Overbury with Chief Justice Ashhurst in this respect. 'I do not recollect,' said Curran, when Master of the Rolls, 'to appear in the character of a drill-sergeant with a cane, rapping the knuckles of a private, when I become a colonel from the ranks.' This is just what Lord Tenterden did like; and he was, in all intents and purposes, a colonel from the ranks. A junior must have been singularly devoid of sensitiveness who rose to address him without fear and trembling, and there was an appalling bluntness in the dialectic thrusts which forcibly hiding a reference to Justinian's institutes it was retorted, 'Oh, my lord, I am quite aware that we have nothing to do with the civil law in this court.' His partiality to an eminent leader (Scarlett) was so marked that, when the favourite sarcastically told Mr. Adolphus, 'There is a difference between the practice here and at the Old Bailey,' the telling reply was, 'I know there is. There, the judge rules the advocate; here the Advocate rules the judge.' He was elected by another of the House of Commons to be the chairman of the East India Company—not recognizing him as he entered the box, and took the book to be sworn—to 'hold up his head, and speak out like a man.' Mr. Townshend, his biographer, quotes another anecdote which, whether literally correct or no, illustrates his inveterate habit of snubbing. The scene is a circuit dinner, with his lordship presiding. He asks a county magistrate if he will take venison. 'Thank you, my lord; I am going to take boiled chicken.' 'Then, sir, is no answer to my question. I ask you again if you will take venison, and I will trouble you to say yes or no without further prevarication.'

These traits of character will presently be seen to have an important and immediate bearing on one main object of this article—the comparison of the present with the past; for Lord Tenterden was an excellent chief in what are commonly regarded as essentials, a classical scholar, and a well-intentioned, though narrow-minded man. Lord Brougham's elaborate and admirable portrait of him in *Historical Sketches* substantially confirms our estimate.

It was as a puisne judge that Lord Tenterden first acquired, or ripened and consummated, the reputation which led to the chief jus iceship and the peerage; and it was as puisne judges that many first-rate lawyers, who never rose higher have earned lasting places in judicial history. As Burke's name in the senate (to claims Mrs Townshend) is the name of Butler in Westminster Hall.' Not unworthy to be placed in the same category are the names of Le Blanc, Laurence, Hullock, Bayley, Dampier, Blackstone, Holroyd, Littledale, Patteson, Park (Lord Wensleydale), Alderson, Maule, &c. &c. We must, therefore, not be suspected of underrating the weight and influence of their successors in the same rank, now on the bench, because space forbids an individual and detailed account or appreciation of them.

Mr. Justice Crompton won his way as a hard-working junior, and never aspired to silk. He had been a special pleader of no mean distinction and whilst on the northern circuit was largely employed in commercial cases of importance. In addition to his repute as a good general lawyer, his authority stands deservedly high in those branches of law in which his forensic practice principally lay. His Judgments are marked by clearness and candour; his demeanour is unassuming, and his address conciliating. Though an Englishman by birth, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. Justice Blackman is probably the most deep-read lawyer in his court; and he has thoroughly digested what he has read. He is also endowed with a strong logical faculty, intensely Scotch, which enables him to knit his premises and conclusions together with rare firmness and tenacity. Where he fails is in manner. There is not a particle of real arrogance or assumption in his character; and yet, not long ago he managed to get into a very disagreeable difference with the sheriff and county magistrates at an assize town, and made the public think him wrong when most probably he was substantially in the right. He was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; where he took a creditable degree in mathematics. His friends thought highly of him; and he was enrolled a member of the club or society called 'The Apostles,' which boasts of having worked wonders the dounins of thought and imagination. It may lay claim to a man of genius or two, and several men of talent, as having belonged to the fraternity; but as regards national thought or progress, its annals might be cut out of the intellectual history of England without being missed.

Mr. Justice Mellor is turning out a fair average judge, although he had no marked or recognized qualifications for the preferment. He was a serjeant-at-law in tolerable practice, a member of Parliament, and highly respected by his friends. He is admitted to possess sense, patience and impartiality.

Mr. Justice Shee, along with a fair reputation as a lawyer, brings elements of strength and confidence which are rarer and not less valuable—a manly independence of character, a solid and comprehensive understanding, a generous disposition, and commanding powers of expression to enforce the dictates of his reason and his heart. An Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and member during a four years' session for the county of Kilkenny, he was exposed to more than ordinary temptations; but he never digressed into the by-paths of politics, nor ever compromised himself by the adoption of the untenable doctrines which his constituents would fain have forced on him. We believe that it was an entire mistake to suppose that his preferment was delayed on account of his religion.

The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir William Erle, is of a good Dorsetshire family, the son of a clergyman. He was educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford. His entire career has been successful and irreproachable; but his best qualities are none of a showy quality. He is a good scholar, a good speaker, and excellent lawyer, an accomplished and agreeable gentleman; yet we should be puzzled to point to any particular occasion on which he came out in a manner, to attract extraordinary attention or applause. His plainness of manner, also and a slight touch of provincialism in his speech, are apt to hide the genuine refinement of his mind from those who do not know him well. When he first joined the western circuit, it partook a good deal of the nature of a pleasure party; and an amusing anecdote is told of his half serious remonstrance with Wild (Lord Truro), who had no taste for the prolonged merriment of the mess table, or for equestrian expeditions to the sea coast.

'I tell you what it is, Wild, till you came the circuit, we lived a tolerably idle life, like gentlemen; evening consultations were mere formal matters, very rapidly got over; and when we came into court in the morning, we were all pretty nearly on a par, so far as concerned intimate acquaintance with our briefs. Now, you have set the example of sitting up half the night poring over them; and the rest have taken to your pernicious practice with zeal. Wild also set the example of long speeches—a bad habit, which long survived him on the scene of his earliest forensic victories.

Erle was member for the city of Oxford from 1837 to 1841, but he made no mark as parliamentary distinction; and when, in 1845, he was appointed to a puisne judgeship in the Common Pleas, he was so little appreciated that there appeared strange comments in the leading newspapers of the day on the [illegible] preference [illegible] Mr. Serjeant Erle to Pleas. He was removed to the Queen's Bench in 1848, and appointed to the [illegible] now fills in 1859. He has every reason to congratulate himself on his colleagues, and, as a general rule, on law questions, it is thought, is possible over the strongest of the common law courts.

Mr. Justice Willes, Williams, especially strong in special pleading and real property law, would rank, we should think, as a formidable opponent in any court of law or equity; and in addition to his professional acquirements and his whole professional character, he has the effective discharge of his duty. Unluckily, as frequent deafness threatens to impair his utility as a judge of assize; but (as in the case of the late Sir James Patteson) the public, if they had a choice in the matter, would be extremely ill-advised not to put up with the infirmity.

Mr. Justice Willes was a pet *protegé* of Lord Chancellor Eldon, which is a sufficient guarantee for his legal soundness as well as for the vigour of his quality of mind. Admirable ingenuity, combined with an extreme fondness for technical distinctions and fine (but always obvious) analogies and trains of reasoning, is his force. He is consequently safer in double than in single harness, but a most valuable member of a court in all respects. He is by birth an Irishman, a native of Cork, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin.

To come to the Exchequer.—The Chief Baron, Sir Frederic Pollock, would hold a very high place amongst the intellectual notabilities of his time, even had he never adopted law as his profession. His mind is undoubtedly one of extraordinary grasp, vigour, and versatility; and if he had stuck to mathematics or mechanics, he might be now in the same category with the Herschels, Airays, de Morgans, and Babbages. We allude not merely to the senior wranglership, which was his starting-point, but to the manner in which he grapples with the scientific questions which come before him.

'No man,' writes Lord Brougham, 'can doubt that a familiar acquaintance with mathematical principles, mathematical methods of demonstration, and the doctrines of mechanical [illegible] chemical science, is of unspeakable importance to the practical lawyer.' The Chief [illegible] general requirements, too, are varied and extensive, and his argumentative powers are of the highest order when he is sufficiently warmed and stimulated to put them forth.

It must be admitted, however, that his mind is subject to fits of sluggishness, or demands intervals of repose for his business at the bar was sometimes discharged in a perfunctory manner, and he is rather unduly prone to talk himself into the subject, as it were, by a running colloquy with counsel from the bench. As one example among many, we may refer to that which must be fresh in the memory of our readers, the argument in the *Alexandra* case, in which he maintained his ground against a formidable antagonist, Sir Roundell Palmer, without the semblance of an appeal for support from the bench of his elevated position and first-rate ability. His easy disposition, habitual good temper, and considerate kindness, are well known.

When a 'fine old man' was mentioned in Swift's presence, he broke out angrily: 'There is no such thing as fine old head or heart had been worth anything they would have worn him out long ago.' Sir Frederic Pollock, born in 1783, must be admitted to form an exception to the rule. He was elected by another of the House of Commons to be the chairman of the East India Company—not recognizing him as he entered the box, and took the book to be sworn—to 'hold up his head, and speak out like a man.' Mr. Townshend, his biographer, quotes another anecdote which, whether literally correct or no, illustrates his inveterate habit of snubbing. The scene is a circuit dinner, with his lordship presiding. He asks a county magistrate if he will take venison. 'Thank you, my lord; I am going to take boiled chicken.' 'Then, sir, is no answer to my question. I ask you again if you will take venison, and I will trouble you to say yes or no without further prevarication.

These traits of character will presently be seen to have an important and immediate bearing on one main object of this article—the comparison of the present with the past; for Lord Tenterden was an excellent chief in what are commonly regarded as essentials, a classical scholar, and a well-intentioned, though narrow-minded man. Lord Brougham's elaborate and admirable portrait of him in *Historical Sketches* substantially confirms our estimate.

In the course of the self-same argument in the *Alexandra* case, to which allusion has been made, Sir Frederic Pollock, having to quote a Latin maxim, was overheard muttering that it would be [illegible] for the benefit of the court,—much as a young member fresh from college might offer to translate for the benefit of the county gentlemen. As the learned Attorney-General could not mean this as a hint to the Chief Baron, it was thought to mean the [illegible] only one of whom (Baron Pigott) may [illegible] a smattering of a university education.

[illegible] in Horace or Juvenal may be doubted, but we should give them credit for being able to construe the Latin of the law books; and, at all events, they possess between them most other judicial requisites.

Baron Bramwell showed by his judgment in this very case that he wielded a strong, broad intellect, well instructed with jurisprudence (in [illegible] His education was private and on one of the best specimens of the [illegible] of business who [illegible] much general cultivation or refinement.

Baron Channell (although not entitling to the mark on this occasion) is commonly distinguished by the neatness and lucidity with which he applies his abundant knowledge to the [illegible] drawback being his frequent indecision.

Baron Martin (son-in-law of the late Baron) is at home in the learning of the reports, possesses, on the ordinary family, and with every branch of practice, knows more of the world than most of his colleagues, and is a quick-witted, hard-headed, clever man to boot. His speciality is a sporting cause. Unluckily (or luckily) there are not enough of them to make it worth a judge's while to become a member of the Jockey Club or a purchaser of Tattersall's. Lord Tenterden put a cruel damper on this sort of litigation (already discountenanced by Lord Ellenborough) by refusing to try an action for the amount of a wager upon a dog-fight. 'I will not,' he broke off, 'We, my lord,' said the council for the plaintiff (Brougham), 'were minded that the dogs should fight.' 'Then I,' replied the Chief Justice, 'am minded to hear no more of it! Call the next cause.'

Baron Pigott has not been long enough upon the bench to justify an estimate of his judicial merits, and he was placed under a temporary disadvantage from having been preferred to Mr. Justice Slee. So many averages lawyers and advocates, of whom people thought little or not at all, have turned out well as judges, that we gladly refrain from anticipating conclusions. He is a gentleman by birth, a graduate of the University of Oxford, had a fair practice, and was member for Reading.

Walk into a nisi prius court, and you will find it crowded with an eager audience, watching and criticising every gesture of the counsel and the judge. Walk into a court of equity, and, nineteen times out of twenty, you will find no audience besides the solicitors and their clerks, with occasionally, the parties to the suit. The public, therefore, neither have nor care to have a bodily image or impress of a lord justice, a vice-chancellor, or a master of the rolls, even when he bears the honoured name of Romilly. At the first view, too, there seems a marked difference between them. The two all diligent, conscientious, painstaking men, more or less learned, fully equal to their work—*Fortemque Gyan fortemque Cloanthum*. But we cannot pass over the distinguished holder of the great seal, the Right Hon. Richard Bethell, Lord Westbury, who exercises, and is long likely to exercise, a predominant influence over the character and prospects of the profession. He is not only the grand dispenser of its honours, but he is a law reformer—fearless, enlightened, and far-seeing—who has done more to accelerate its purification and remove its practical abuses than any man living, except Lord Brougham. He gave the first impulse to the slowly-reviving inns of courts; and it is not his fault that any one may still obtain the degree of barrister, with its rank and privileges, without any examination as to educational fitness, or any positive and satisfactory test of conduct and character.

Richard Bethell is a native of Wilts, and the son of a physician. He was admitted of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1814, and took a 'double first' in 1815. He resided in the University as private tutor till he obtained a fellowship; soon after which, having already entered as the Middle Temple, he began in earnest the study of the law. He was called to the bar in 1823 and received his silk gown in 1840. His superiority, when his pretensions had been fully tested, was so manifest as to prove in some sense a disadvantage to him. He had too much of his own way, especially in the court of the Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, in which his chief practice lay for a period. This judge's bearing towards him was doubtless a good deal owing to the assistance derived from his arguments; but still it was a subject of complaint amongst competitors, and calculated to operate injuriously on the very object of favour. In other courts—including the highest, in the House of Commons, and even in the House of Lords, the most august assembly in the land, the habit of undervaluing or domineering over opponents clung to him.

'The honourable member has promised to turn it over in what he is pleased to call his mind.' 'The honourable gentleman has treated a subject of which he knows nothing, in a temper of mind which would incapacitate him from treating effectively one of which he knew much.' These are examples of the amenities with which he rather amused than irritated the Lower House; but the more decorous Lords were both shocked and scandalized when, in a debate on the Salmon Fishery Bill, he charged a numerous band of hereditary legislators, including cabinet ministers and ex-chancellors, with doctrines subversive of property and sacred rights. He uttered these things in a clear, evenly-balanced, blandness of voice, without the smallest symptom of anger; and he has really very little gall in his disposition; but they are not the less irritating on that account. The prolonged cheer with which Lord Cranworth's rebuke was received on his side would have daunted or quelled most men, but to Lord Westbury apparently unanimated, although not, perhaps, eventually unnerved by it, is [illegible] apparently unabashed, although not, perhaps, eventually unnerved by it, is curious that the career of Thurlow was [illegible] a similar episode. He had spoken too often and too arrogantly, when the Duke of Grafton, taking advantage of his temporary unpopularity taunted him with his humble birth and the recent date of his peerage. What followed is related by Mr. Charles Butler in his *Reminiscences*. Thurlow rose from the woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place from which the Chancellor usually addresses the House. 'I am amazed,' he said, in a low tone of voice, 'at the attack the noble duke has made upon me. Yes, my lords,' considerably raising his voice, 'I am amazed at his grace's speech. The noble duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer who owes his seat in this House to his honourable exertions in the profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honourable to owe it to these as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble lords the language of the noble duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I don't fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my lords I must say the peerage solicited me; not I the peerage. Nay, more, I can say and will say that, as a peer of Parliament, as speaker of this right honourable House, as keeper of the great seal, as guardian of his Majesty's conscience, as Lord High Chancellor of England; nay, even in that character alone in which the noble duke would think it an honour, to be considered, as a man—I am at this moment as respectable, I beg leave to add, I am at this moment as much respected, as the proudest peer I now look down upon.'

Mr. Butler says that the effect of this speech, both within and without the walls of Parliament was prodigious. It gave Thurlow an ascendancy in the House which no chancellor had ever possessed. It invested him in public opinion with a character of independence and honour (very immaterial, by the way); and this, though he was ever upon the unpopular side in politics, made him always popular with the people. Lord Westbury did not redeem himself by a blow opportunely and happily struck, but he has amply redeemed himself by his labours in jurisprudence and legislation, by the proved possession of all the solid qualities which give weight and dignity to his elevated post.

By an odd coincidence, one of his greatest intellectual displays in the House of Commons was when he was acting in co-operation with Mr. Pitt, and a *sotto voce* to the dialectic contest in which he [illegible] the greatest risk of a damaging discomfiture, was when he had that consummate master of fence for an antagonist. The intellectual display was in carrying through the clauses of the Duty on Successions Bill; the dialectic contest was when, in a debate on the Divorce Bill, the quondam allies differed as to the orthodox doctrine touching marriage and divorce. Few disputants could be better matched on such a subject: in knowledge, subtlety, readiness, and copiousness of language they were on a par. But on its being shown that the forensic champion had misread the authority on which the dispute turned, the palm of victory was awarded to the eloquent lay champion of the Establishment.

During most of Lord Eldon's tenure of the great seal, he had no assistant but the Master of the Rolls. He had to act as equity judge of first instance, equity judge of appeal, and president of the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords—in which capacity he practically reversed his own decisions when an ill-advised suitor was not content with his judgment in Lincoln's Inn. The first Vice-Chancellor was created in 1813. Two more were added in 1841. The other additional equity judges are the lords justices, who share the appellate jurisdiction with the Lord Chancellor. The two jointly form an appeal court; but the Chancellor, if it pleases him, may still sit alone to hear appeals in equity, or may summon them to sit with him. The late chancellor having exercised this privilege often and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the court, [illegible] his habits being eminently intellectual, no one in his day contributed more to diffuse that opinion of professional society which had been formed, as we have seen, by Lord Grenville and Sir Walter Scott. He was appointed judge of the Consistory Court in 1828, and judge of the Admiralty in 1838. He sate in Parliament from 1820 to 1841, a consistent Whig, acting and voting with Brougham, Denman, and Mackintosh; and his name is honourably associated with theirs in the great liberal movement effected by them in national education, in toleration, and, above all, in the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, for which he toiled unceasingly till it was done. His elocution was marred by his voice, which was high and shrill, almost shrieking in moments of excitement; but his speeches commanded attention by weight of matter, force of argument, and earnestness of purpose. It would be flattery to call him a great judge; and perhaps it is fortunate for his fame that the Admiralty Court no longer challenges the same amount of critical attention which it commanded under Lord Stowell; for he is said to pique himself on the justness of his first impressions, and generally to act upon them. Talleyrand's cynical maxim was, 'Distrust your first impulses, because they are commonly good;' but the reverse may be predicated of first impressions in a law case, unless we presuppose a complete mastery of its legal relations and analogies, as well as an intuitive knowledge of the facts. Dr. Lushington's administration of justice, however, has not been unsatisfactory on the whole; and the last important judgment delivered by him shows that his judicial powers are undecayed. He is another instance of the wonderful examples recently accumulated of old men rising superior to the weight of years and proudly defying Time. That judgment, involving the most embarrassing of problems, whether a large section of the Church are or are not flying in the face of its articles, has been partly annulled on appeal, but it is a memorable example of the intellectual powers of a jurist and theologian past eighty.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is a court of appeal composed of the principal judges and ex-judges of the superior courts. It is little known to the public, except by its judgments in Indian cases between parties with unpronounceable names, collectively pronounced, and it has no distinct personality to be sketched.

In consequence of the judgment delivered by the Lord Chancellor in the Williams and Wilson (*Essays and Reviews*) cases, the competency of this court, as a court of appeal in ecclesiastical matters, has been vehemently assailed, especially in the *Quarterly Review*, in which it is contended that the clergy should be absolute judges of doctrine in all cases. But it seems to be forgotten that the clergy do not constitute the Church; and most reasonable people will be of opinion that the lay element is especially required in a tribunal which decides, in the last resort, an ecclesiastical question, involving not merely doctrinal [illegible], but temporal rights. It will be an evil day for the clergy when the majority are left free to persecute the minority.

A distinct person they [illegible] also wanting to the tribunal which finds an appropriate place amongst Mr R. Doyle's humorous and [illegible] illustrations of *Manners and Customs of the Englyshe in Ye Kyngdom*, 'a Lord Sleeping Appeals.' It represents the first solicitor [illegible] with the Lord Chancellor on the woolsack, the counsel addressing him; one lord reading a *Blackbook*; another, with folded arms, asleep; and a third (a striking likeness of Lord Brougham in plaid trousers) in an attitude of mingled weariness and irritability. It is undeniable that this is hardly a caricature of a court which can overrule one after the other if it pleases the judgments of the three tribunals in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively. Four peers being [illegible] lay lords and a bishop are requisite to hold [illegible] to make a court: the aggregate is the *Highest Court of Law in ye Kyngdom*; and (wonder of wonders!) all who take, or have taken part in its proceedings maintain confidently that it works well.

These sketches, however slight and imperfect, may help to verify or correct the peculiar estimate of the Bench. If it can boast of no brilliant constellations or luminaries, it is marked by no positive specks; and we should be puzzled to name a period when its members were less open to grave criticism or reproach. The [illegible] polished demeanour in two or three is no peculiar to the judicial body of our time; and far worse blemishes are suggested in connexion with illustrious names by the most curious glimpses of our forensic annals.

Lord Mansfield, as may be read in limis, was plausibly accused of exalting the prerogative of the Crown at the expense of the liberty of the subject—of undermining the common law, and of misdirecting juries for personal or political objects. On his retirement, Thurlow, the chancellor, said that he 'hesitated long between the corruption of Buller and the incompetence of Kenyon,' adding most gratuitously as regards Kenyon, 'not but what there was a d——d deal of intemperance in Buller's corruption, and a d——d deal of corruption in Kenyon's incompetence.' The Prime Minister, Mr. Pitt, passed a *sotto voce* on the nomination of Buller, which he intercepted whilst travelling the western circuit, and [illegible] seen try a case affecting political rights in a close borough belonging to his (the judge's) family.

Kenyon has left a great and well-earned name; yet he indulged many peculiarities of opinion, nay, many strong prejudices, which worked injustice. His parsimonious meanness in dress, equipage, and style of living, was proverbial; and his fondness for misreading supposed quotations from the classics, ludicrously misunderstood, was so inveterate as to provoke the rebuke of George III. 'Pray, my lord, keep to your good law, and give us no more of your bad Latin.' In the amusing miscellany, entitled *Westminster Hall*, he is represented as addressing the jury, 'Having thus discharged your conscience, gentlemen, you may return to your homes in peace, with the delightful consciousness of having performed your duties well, and may lay your heads on your pillows, and say, *Requiescat in pulibus*.' Sir Coleridge's '*Ille Terrarum*' is stated to have said, 'Above all, gentlemen, need I name to you the Emperor Julian, who was so celebrated for the practice of every Christian virtue, that he was called Julian the Apostate.' Granting that sundry barons of the exchequer need Latin authorities to be translated for them, they do not parade their ignorance in this fashion. Lord Kenyon's undue partiality for Erskine is fixed by a happy quotation of Law's (Lord Ellenborough), in reply to an angry conclusion of the favourite:—

Non a tam fero Achille
Dicta, feros Dimedem et ab Ajace ducem.

Lord Ellenborough, in succeeding Lord Kenyon, declared that no gentleman should be subjected to the indignities which he himself had endured from, or seen inflicted by, his predecessor; and, with one exception, he kept his word. That original, his [illegible] qualities, he had his faults. His political opponent, Lord Cochrane (afterwards Earl of Dundonald), had small chance of justice at his hands; he would rum have summed altogether dissentients charged with offences against religion, like the publishers of Tom Paine; and in his eyes a libel against personal authority was a crime more dangerous to the public peace than housebreaking.

One [illegible] anecdote is so amusing, whether in his *Guardian Reminiscences*, in those words:—Lord Ellenborough had come down after an interval, during which his substitutes had made slow progress, and was rushing through the list *like a chaise through a sugar plantation*, or a common sergeant, in the evening, through a paper of petty larcenies; not just as he had nonsuited the plaintiff in a *twenty-second* cause, which the plaintiff's attorney had thought safe till the end of a week, and was about to refer to his battle, with the conviction of having done a very good morning's work,' &c. This somewhat diminishes our admiration for the exploit (mentioned also by his honour in the House of Commons at the time), that he had disposed of a Guildhall cause list containing 588 causes.

His lordship's promise of civility to the bar does not seem to have implied affability. Lord Brougham was told by a learned serjeant that at the table at Serjeant's Inn, where the judges dine with their brethren of the coif, the etiquette was never to say a word after the chief justice, nor ever to begin any topic of conversation. 'He was treated with fully more than the obsequious deference shown at court to the sovereign himself.' It must be admitted that his surliness was redeemed by humour; as in his encouraging remark to the tyro who stammered out, 'My lords, my unfortunate client—my unfortunate client'—'Go on, Sir: so far the court is quite with you.' Or in his reply to Mr. Preston, who, after occupying an entire day amid the yawns of the court, appealed to know when it would be their lordships' *pleasure* to hear the remainder of his argument.

'Mr. Preston, we are bound to hear you, and shall do so in due course; the court has no pleasure in the matter.'

It may fairly be inferred that other judges did not think it necessary to listen, or pretend to listen, to all that was formally addressed to them, when we learn that Lord Mansfield, the prince of courtesy, was in the habit of reading newspapers and answering letters in court. Lord Eldon, did so too; and Lord Abinger would do it ostentatiously and offensively, to mark his contempt for the advocate. Lord Clare, who had a life-long feud with Curran, begining with a duel, once brought a Newfoundland dog into a court, and gave it his exclusive attention whilst Curran was [illegible] proceeding. The counsel appealed to the [illegible] for protection. 'I will proceed, my lord, when your lordships have concluded your consultation.'

Anecdotes abound of Chief-Justice Willes's gallantry, not to say profligacy, which we cannot venture to reproduce; and Boswell reports a conversation with Johnson, in 1773, which appears to have been suggested by some judicial irregularity. 'On the same evening, he would not allow that the private life of a judge, in England, was required to be so strictly decorous as I supposed. "Why, then, sir," said I, "according to your account, an English judge must just live like a gentleman." Johnson; "Yes, sir, if he *can*."'

When Lord Northington (Henley) was Master of the Rolls, he requested leave of the King to discontinue the evening sittings of his court; and on being called on for a reason, replied, 'Because, please your Majesty, I am always drunk after dinner.' The Speaker, Onslow, was complaining that he had been stopped in Parliament-street, through the obstinacy of a carman; and was told that the Lord Chancellor (Northington) had experienced a considerable delay from the same cause. 'Well,' said the Speaker, 'did not his lordship show him the mace, and strike him dumb?' 'No,' it was replied, 'he did not; but he swore by God that, if he had been in his private coach, he would have got out and beat the d——d rascal to a jelly'

When Hone, under a trial for a profane parody was quoting passages from sceptical writers in his defence, one of his judges was overheard declaring to a colleague that he would 'bed——d to h——if he would sit

"Avec de mauvaises dents chacun fronce le nez bête,
Avec de belles dents jamais femme ne dit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 2, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food opposes the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

First—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly—To replace the Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed without pain, and as pleasant; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to prevent the appearance of natural Teeth of good quality; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., perform with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Mr. Gabriel's other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

AT No. 2, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON

BY AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	above 250	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand		2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland		2s. 0¼d.	"
On Ireland		do.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent may be had on Letters of Credit at 1 day's sight.

On Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on usual or advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank buys or sells Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission of ¼ per cent.

On realizing Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters dated and addressed to the Bank are made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

W. F. FEEL, Sub-Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL, SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 12,000 SHARES OF RS. 500 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILSON, Esq.
HERVEY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PRESIDENT CANNINGTON, Esq.

London Bankers,
The London Joint-stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits 6 months certain ... 4 "
" 12 " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and On Mortgage of Government and Bank Shares.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares: ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent.

Orders and Remittances should be made payable, and all letters addressed to "The Manager of the Bank of India."

For information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 5th March, 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government or Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 5,000, and exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government, Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amounts realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER SOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 17th and 26th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864. PAID-UP CAPITAL—FRANCS. 60,000,000 (£2,400,000). RESERVE FUND—FRANCS 9,292,565 (£371,702).

Head Office—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON: GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrichee, Galle, Australia, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London, 6 months' sight	above 250	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 3 do.		2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.		2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.		2s. 0¾d.	"
On demand		2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland		2s. 0¾d.	"
On Ireland		do.	"
On Paris 2 months' sight ...frs. 2-57 cts.			
" 3 do. do. ...2-51 "			
" 1 do. do. ...2-53 "			

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.
6 do.	5 do. do.
12 do.	6 do. do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rules of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

T. R. E. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROREES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 5, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWEN, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Grindlay Cowper & Co)
J. B. ROSEVEAR, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Gray and Coles, London, and Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, &c.)
THOMAS C. ADDERLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hogarth, Adderley & Co., London, and Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, &c.)
CAMPBELL A. FRASER Esq. (Messrs. Fras on & Co., London, and Isle of Mauritius, Aden, Zanzibar Mozambique, &c. Coasts)
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager—Henry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Bankers in Australia.—The Bank of New South Wales.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Young & Co.

Agencies and Branches have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organized at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN EGYPT.

Sir Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ralfe, Stewart & Co.)
Rowe to Harvey, Esq. (Messrs. Gray & Co.)
Cotsapee Jehangeir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Treasury Office—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	above 250	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
1 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On demand	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Telegraphic sterling	do.	2s. 1d.	do.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches or Agencies may be in course of being established. Also to purchase or realize Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 6 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" " 12 " ... 4 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Agents on terms to be agreed upon, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COLLECTION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, investment and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MAZAGAON OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Bank's Customers, a sub-office has been opened at Mazagaon in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCHANDRA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

To order of the Directors,

Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ઈન્ડિયેન પેનિનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બ્યાંક (લીમીટેડ.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	...	3 per cent.
6 "	...	4 "
9 "	...	5½ "
12 "	...	7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, *CORNHILL, LONDON.*

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

JAMES NORTH DANIELL, Esq. Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BAKING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq. Sir-Governor of Bengal.
J. HENRY KEYSELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUNCAN J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Secretary—MICHAEL E. ROGOGNASCHI, Esq.
SYMBOLON MAYBOMJAH, Esq. *Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUSEE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. *Bankers.*

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.)
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent may be had on Letters of Credit at 1 day's sight.

On Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on usual or advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank buys or sells Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission of ¼ per cent.

On realizing Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters dated and addressed to the Bank are made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

W. F. FEEL, Sub-Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £175,000—(Rs. 17,50,000.)

Head Office ... LONDON. | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND UMBALLA—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continents of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Demand	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	...	2s. 0¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " " 4 " "
" " 12 " " 5 " "

On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other bodies or persons as the Directors may be eligible for the privilege will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly be Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities out of safe custody a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange under the risk [illegible] by it, being furnished with the name of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address to *The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay,* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. *Chairman.*	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STRANGE, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.
J. E. GELDER, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. JAMES DEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight allow. 250 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" On demand 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance or credit of the account for each month in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

London, 27th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£600,000.

RESERVE FUND £185,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d.			per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
2 do.	...	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
1 do.	...	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
On Demand (Head Office)	...	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Deposits for one year, at 5 months' notice, 4 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts is paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. ..... London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq. ..... London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ..... London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ..... London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ..... Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Kenneth Downie, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ..... Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. ..... Glasgow.
William Head, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
George E. Kerfoot, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ..... London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ..... Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. ..... London.
Jas. Aug. Picton, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ..... London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ..... London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ..... Aberdeen.
Christopher, J. Thomas, Esq. ..... Bristol.
R. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ..... Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ..... Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ..... London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand		2s. 0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland		do.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months certain	...	3 per cent.
6 "	...	4 "
9 "	...	5½ "
12 "	...	7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, *CORNHILL, LONDON.*

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

JAMES NORTH DANIELL, Esq. Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BAKING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq. Sir-Governor of Bengal.
J. HENRY KEYSELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUNCAN J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Secretary—MICHAEL E. ROGOGNASCHI, Esq.
SYMBOLON MAYBOMJAH, Esq. *Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq. *Chairman.*
DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUSEE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq. *Bankers.*

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.)
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
One "	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent may be had on Letters of Credit at 1 day's sight.

On Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Batavia.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on usual or advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank buys or sells Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be paid in India, a Commission of ¼ per cent.

On realizing Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters dated and addressed to the Bank are made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

W. F. FEEL, Sub-Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ARLEES, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MUNCHERJEE NESSERWANJEE BUHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHOWANJEE PURSHOTTAMDASS, Esq.

Current

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 12 " " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 13th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVER, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAREE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSSEY,